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THE DEMOCRAT.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER

TOM ANDREWS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MONEY TO LOAN
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE FURNISHED
McKINNEY, TEXAS.

VOL. 9 M'KINNEY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893. NO 35

It has no Equal for the Money,
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WILCOX & ROGERS
Proprietors of the
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—OF—
McKinney, - - - Texas.
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Groceries and Provisions at Bed Rock Prices.
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Don't stand in your own light but go and see what you can do with the new firm.
Wilcox & Rogers are prepared to sell good, responsible farmers on short or long time at reasonable prices.

For Complete and Accurate Printed Abstracts of Title call upon
M. H. BYRNE.
He and his office force devote their entire time to that business. He has the most elaborate and complete Abstract Books in the county Also, if you want MONEY on the Installment plan at LOW interest, M. H. Byrne can give you the best of TERMS.
Call and see him at his office on the west side of the Public Square, McKinney, Texas. may-19-1yr.

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—DEALERS IN—
Agricultural and Farming Implements respectfully announce to the public that they have opened for business and kindly solicit your patronage. Anything in their line of business can be had on the most reasonable terms.

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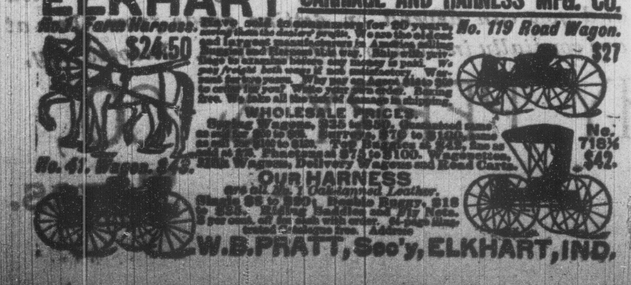


HONORS GROVER.

He Is a Second Time Installed as President.

OATH OF OFFICE TAKEN.

It Is Administered by Chief Justice Melville H. Fuller.

The Same Old Bible, Loved and Cherished by Cleveland's Mother, Is Used—A Great Multitude Witness the Inangural Proceedings—Many Distinguished Persons and Noted Politicians Present—Every Section of the United States Represented, Cleveland's Address Was the Best He Ever Delivered.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The gayest of all the thoroughfares in America, or even the world, today, despite the terrible snow, wind and rain, is the famous Pennsylvania avenue, which leads from the executive mansion to the Capitol. It is a sea of bunting. Its broad, smooth pavement resounded with the tramping feet of a multitude of soldiery and civil organizations. If there was ever a thoroughfare whose very ground

GROVER CLEVELAND.

seemed full of the republic, it was this. Even George Washington trod this earth, though it was then simply a path across the fields. All the elected presidents save Washington and John Adams rode up this avenue to take the oath of office. Other presidents were escorted down the avenue with much pomp and ceremony, but the procession which accompanied President Cleveland was perhaps one of the largest ever seen in Washington. It was but natural that his followers should wish to celebrate their restoration to power with unexampled festivities, for, with the exception of Cleveland's last term, they have been out of power nearly 38 years. Long before old Sol made his appearance crowds began to gather and early in the forenoon the avenue was packed with people—eager to see the procession. The crowds were simply immense. Every stand on Pennsylvania avenue and in the parks was full. People were here from every section of the United States. The parade was one of the finest ever seen.

Mr. Cleveland on taking the oath, which was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, used the same Bible that was utilized in 1885. This Bible is the one used by Mr. Cleveland's mother in all her married lifetime, and on her death it became the most cherished heirloom of her illustrious son. On its well-worn pages he was also sworn in as governor of New York on Jan. 1, 1883.

A slight change in the programme was adopted by the inauguration committee at the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland. It was intended to have the new president leave the procession at the southeastern entrance to the White House grounds, situated at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, so that he might reach the reviewing stand in time to see the head of the procession pass. Mr. Cleveland's plan, however, was that he should pass the reviewing stand in his carriage and leave the line at Executive avenue, half a block further on, marking the western boundary to the White House grounds and enter at the central western entrance. This change was made to gratify Mrs. Cleveland, whose pres-

ADLAI E. STEVENSON,

ence in the building on Fifteenth street, facing the north part of Pennsylvania avenue, would not allow her to see her husband in his triumphant return from the capitol if he left the line at the place selected by the inauguration committee.

In the morning President Harrison went to the Capitol, driving with President-elect Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland went to the room of the vice president and waited for the inauguration ceremonies to begin, while President Harrison, accompanied by the members of his cabinet, spent the last half hour of his term in the president's room, disposing of the closing business of congress. When he returned to the White House it was as a private citizen and for the purpose of removing his personal effects prior to his departure for Indianapolis.

The visitors in Washington is variously estimated at from 200,000 to 400,000. At any event the immense number of hotels and boarding houses cannot begin to furnish accommodation.

CLEVELAND'S ADVISORS.

A Short Sketch of the Cabinet Beginning With Secretary of State.

Walter Q. Gresham, selected by Cleveland for the first place in his cabinet is, like all his predicessors but three, of old

WALTER Q GRESHAM.

English stock. The Greshams came from England with a grant of lands in what is now Kent county, Md., and from this and other facts it is inferred that they were a branch of the noble Greshams, the most noted of whom was the Sir Thomas Gresham, finance minister, or rather negotiating agent, of Elward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, and the first to set forth what is called "Gresham's law" in finance. The family scattered, of course, in America, and Walter Quinton Gresham was born in Harrison county, Ind., March 17, 1832. He gained but an imperfect education in early life, studied law, was elected to the legislature in 1860, and in August, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana. He won the rank of brevet major general by good service and returned to the law. His career as judge, postmaster general and for a few days secretary of the treasury in Arthur's cabinet, then as judge again and finally as candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency are familiar to all Americans.

Secretary of the Interior.

John G. Carlisle, the man who Cleveland has selected for secretary of the interior, is a native Kentuckian. A country born boy, Mr. Carlisle's education was simply what a country school afforded in which afterward he was the teacher. He is 58 years old. His career has been meteoric. He was a lawyer of Covington, Ky., a town directly across the river from Cincinnati. He earned a large income there in the practice of his profession, principally as advisory counsel in important or difficult cases. During his years in public life he has served three terms in the high office of speaker of the house of representatives, elected thereto the last time without opposition. He is as much admired by Republicans as by members of his own party. In the opinion of many statesmen, Republicans and Democrats alike, Carlisle was the greatest speaker that ever presided over the house of representatives. Once ruled upon by him, a question was forever settled. With unanimous consent all persons conceded the correctness and justice of his conclusions. It is a remarkable fact that no decision of Carlisle as speaker was ever appealed from in the house. When President Cleveland had a vacancy to fill after the death of Chief Justice Waite he turned to Carlisle, but on account of a misunderstanding nominated Melville W. Fuller of Chicago. Carlisle has firmly established his fame as one of the really great men of today. An epitome of his career is a ladder, long but quickly climbed—member of the state house of representatives, of the senate, presidential elector, lieutenant governor, representative in congress, speaker of the house, United States senator and now secretary of the treasury.

J. G. CARLISLE.

Secretary of War.

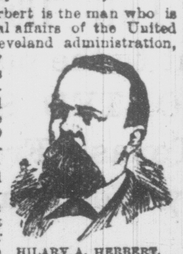
Daniel S. Lamont, to whom has been assigned the war portfolio, is a New Yorker by birth, and first saw the light of day a little over 40 years ago. Mr. Lamont came into prominence as President Cleveland's private secretary at Albany, N. Y., and when the chief executive was called to the presidential chair Mr. Lamont accompanied him as his secretary.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

It is related of the new war secretary, that when the president requested him to go with him to the White House in 1885, Mr. Lamont claimed it was impossible for him to do so, owing to the cost of living in Washington. Mr. Cleveland, however, it is said, told the secretary his services were indispensable, and offered to augment his salary out of his own pocket. Be this as it may, no man enjoys the confidence of the chief executive more than Daniel S. Lamont, and his assignment to the war department is a fitting tribute to a faithful and efficient servant. After leaving the national capital in 1889, Mr. Lamont became interested in a streetcar company in New York City, and is said to have amassed a handsome competency.

Secretary of the Navy.

Hilary A. Herbert is the man who is to boss the naval affairs of the United States in the Cleveland administration, and if one may judge from his action in congress he is well fitted for the job. He is 59 years old, a lawyer by profession, has served 16 years in congress, has been most of that time a member of the house committee on naval affairs, and for some time chairman of that committee. Mr. Herbert was born at Laurensville, S. C., March 12, 1834, his family removing to Alabama in 1846. After studying at the universities of Alabama and Virginia he read law, and in 1861 entered the Confederate army as a captain. When wounded at the battle of the Wilderness he was a colonel. Returning to civil life, he resumed the practice of law at Greenville, where he lived until 1872, when he removed to Montgomery, his place of residence from that time. His experience in congress began with the Forty-fifth and has been unbroken until the close of the Fifty-second, rather an unusual experience, and only attained by a few men of commanding talents.


HILARY A. HERBERT.

Secretary of the Interior.

Hoke Smith of Atlanta, who is to be President Cleveland's secretary of the interior, is but 37 years old, and has the appearance of an athlete who has neglected to train till too much flesh has accumulated. In fact, he is an immense man. Mr. Smith was born Sept. 5, 1855, at Newton, N. C. His father was a college professor, recently from the state of New Hampshire, and his mother was as a maiden Mary Brent Hoke of the family famous for jurists and soldiers in the south. The son was quite a precocious youth, studied law in boyhood and was admitted to the bar

HOKE SMITH.

in Atlanta in 1873, being at the time not quite 18 years old. In June, 1887, he organized and became president of the Atlanta Evening Journal company, and under his management it has prospered. He combines extraordinary enterprise with sagacity and prudence, all this attested by the fact that in 20 years, after reaching Atlanta without capital or influential acquaintances, he is a leading lawyer with a practice worth $20,000 a year, a large real estate owner, head of a great newspaper firm and now secretary of the interior. He married the youngest daughter of General T. R. R. Cobb, who is a neice of the famous Howell Cobb.

Secretary of Agriculture.

J. Sterling Morton of Arbor Lodge, Otoe county, Neb., who is selected for comissioner of agriculture in President Cleveland's second cabinet, was a picturesque and a familiar figure in Nebraska for many a year before he became known to the nation at large. He was editor of the first paper published in the territory, the Nebraska City News in 1856. He was appointed secretary of the territory by President Buchanan. In the absence of the governor he acted as such, and thus got the title which has stuck to him ever since, though he failed of election in many subsequent campaigns. He was born April 22, 1832, in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., and was partially reared and educated in Michigan, but was graduated from Union college, New York. He has served two terms in the legislature and been three times the Democratic candidate for governor. In 1860 he was declared elected to congress, but before his term was quite out a contestant was declared entitled to the seat. He originated and secured the adoption of what is called Arbor day, a holiday for tree planting. He is an enthusiast on forest culture, also a radical tariff reformer and hard money man—in short, a Democrat after Mr. Cleveland's own heart.

J. STERLING MORTON.

Postmaster General.

Wilson Shannon Bissell, who was Mr. Cleveland's law partner at Buffalo and is to be President Cleveland's postmaster general, is a good second to his chief in the matter of size. He is, a great society man and a perennial fountain of humor. He was born in New London, Oneida county N. Y., Dec. 31, 1847, and when 6 years old was taken by his parents to Buffalo, where he has ever since resided. He was a graduate with high honors from Yale, studied law with A. P. Laning, and in the fall of 1873 formed a partnership with Hon. Lyman K. Bass. A year or so later Grover Cleveland became a member of the firm, and after Mr. Bass removed to Colorado on account of his health the firm was Bissell & Cleveland till the latter was elected governor of New York in 1882. Since the former's retirement the law firm has been styled Bissell Sicard & Goodyear. Mr. Bissell has made a specialty of corporation law and is considered one of the best railroad lawyers in the country. He has been president of three railroad companies and is now a director of several corporations. Mr. Bissell has been an active Democrat all his life, but would never be a candidate, except for elector at large in 1884. He was earnestly solicited by Mr. Cleveland early in 1885 to take a high official position, but declined, and his acceptance of a place in the cabinet now will be a great financial sacrifice.

WILSON B. BISSELL.

Attorney General.

Richard Olney, who has been selected for attorney general in President Cleveland's cabinet, is one of the best known corporation lawyers in New England. He is a man of large wealth, and his income from his practice is believed to be fully $50,000 a year. His winter residence is in the fashionable part of Boston and he has a summer residence near Gray Gables on Buzzard's bay, where he has been the friend and companion of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Olney has twice refused the proffer of a seat on the supreme bench of Massachusetts. One year, merely to oblige his party friends, he accepted the Democratic nomination for attorney general, but was defeated. The only time he ever went outside of party lines was when Butler was nominated for governor and he refused to support him. Mr. Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1835, graduated at Brown university, class '56, and at Harvard Law school, 1858.

RICHARD OLNEY.

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STYLES IN PRICES,
In Fact to Date in Every Particular,
—WATCH—
WYLIE & BALDWIN,
They leave for market in a few days again to add to their already complete STOCK of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING, Gents Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., to buy MILLINERY, putting the Finishing touch to their stock in every department. You, not your neighbor, your cousins, but yourself especially invited to our store Thanks for patronage already.
Very Respectfully,
WYLIE & BALDWIN.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

The New Courts Will Be at San Antonio, Abilene and Dallas—The City Charter Amendments and a Number of Other Bills Pass.

Thursday.

THE HOUSE.

AUSTIN, March 2.—Petitions were presented favoring the establishment of a colored university; asking that saloons be required to close at sundown and not be opened until sunup.

The house on motion of Mr. Rogan concurred in the senate amendments to the house bill giving Caldwell county a special road system.

The mechanics' lien bill came up on its second reading with a majority favorable report and the minority offering a substitute. Mr. Henderson of Milam discussed extensively both propositions and advocated the substitute bill. Various amendments were offered, but without making any progress the bill went over.

THE SENATE.

AUSTIN, March 2.—Several committee reports were received, and on motion of Mr. Greer the senate adjourned in honor of Texas independence.

Friday.

THE HOUSE.

AUSTIN, March 6.—The mechanics' lien bill came up as unfinished business. There was much discussion, and the previous question was ordered and upon a vote the Henderson substitute, which has been published, was adopted by a vote of 59 to 46.

Mr. Mills offered a substitute striking out a clause, which Mr. Henderson agreed to was adopted.

Some other amendments not important were adopted and the bill passed to engrossment.

On motion of Mr. Gough the rules were suspended and the bill was placed on third reading. Some amendments were adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 87 to 5.

Mr. Fegan introduced a bill providing that fire insurance companies shall be subject to a penalty of 12 per cent. and attorneys' fees in case a total loss by fire if not paid within the time for such payment prescribed by the policy.

THE SENATE.

AUSTIN, March 6.—Several committee reports were submitted.

The court bill again came up before the senate, the question being on Boren's four-court bill as a substitute for the committee bill.

Mr. Swayne took the floor in the interest of the substitute. He thought one additional court was all that was necessary, and that it would be an outrage on the people to establish more than one.

Mr. Boren withdrew his substitute bill temporarily.

Canford's substitute that three courts be established was adopted by a vote of 17 to 11.

San Antonio was then chosen as the location of the court of the Fourth district.

For the Sixth district, Abilene and Brownwood were voted on. The vote stood: Brownwood, 11; Abilene, 18.

The fight between Dallas and Tyler followed. Dallas won by a vote of 19 to 12.

Then Mr. Gross offered as a substitute for the bill, an amendment substitute bill providing for five courts, without any action the senate adjourned.

Saturday.

THE HOUSE.

AUSTIN, March 6.—Mr. Breeding in the chair. The house considered and passed senate bill amending the charter of Denison.

Senate bill creating the Forty-ninth judicial district out of the counties of Duval, Webb, Encinal and Zapata; passed.

At the instance of Mr. Rowell senate amendment to the bill restoring jurisdiction in Marion county were concurred in.

House bill restoring jurisdiction in Tyler county being considered, a motion to reconsider the passage by the house of the senate bill on the same subject was only engrossed, so the senate bill stands passed.

House bill changing jurisdiction in McCulloch county was engrossed.

House bill providing for special terms of court in Williamson county; passed.

House bill creating the Forty-first judicial district; passed.

House bill incorporating the city of Houston and granting a new charter; passed.

Mr. Dills offered a substitute for house bill reorganizing the Fifteenth and Fortieth judicial districts; passed.

House bill amending the charter of Dallas, fixing the salary of the mayor at $2400, reducing the number of aldermen to twelve, divoreing control of the public schools from the city council and providing for all public works to be done by contract passed.

THE SENATE.

AUSTIN, March 6.—The senate resumed consideration of Senator Gass' bill dividing the state into five supreme judicial districts which was offered as a substitute for the committee substitute bill. The bill was tabled by a vote of 16 to 12.

The section providing for the transfer of cases was then amended so that the transfer shall be made only with the consent of the parties to the suit; said adopted.

On motion of Mr. Imboden the previous question was ordered on the bill, and it was ordered engrossed by a vote of 16 to 14.

The chair announced Messrs. Dean, Doughs and Jester as the committee to send a telegram to his excellency, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Jester the general deficiency appropriation bill was taken up, but 12 o'clock having arrived the senate adjourned.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Gold has been discovered in the eastern portion of the Choctaw Nation.

Dr. O. L. Halbert was selected as quarantine officer for McLennan county, Tex.

Commissioner of Agriculture Newsom of Louisiana, has issued a call for a cotton planter's convention, to be held in New Orleans, March 21.

Joe Johnston camp Confederate veterans at Mexia, Texas, petitioned the legislature to make an appropriation for the Confederate home at Austin.

Levi Daniels, colored, was given 10 years in the penitentiary by the district court of Freestone county, Tex., for arson.

Dallas, Tex., has 181 factories that employs 3278 persons.

J. H. Campbell was released from jail at Texarkana, Ark., Saturday. He was arrested a month ago for a crime committed in California. The officers not coming for him he was given his freedom. He now sues for damages for false imprisonment.

A Cotton Belt and Santa Fe train collided at McGregor, Tex. No one seriously hurt.

Sam Wallace, (col.) while engaged in a row at Bonham, Tex., was shot in the breast.

"You were arrested at midnight working on the safe of the bank with a sledge hammer, and yet you protest that you are innocent," said Judge Duffy to a burglar.

"I am an innocent man, may it please your honor."

"It would please me very much to think that you were innocent. What was your object in trying to open the safe?"

"I only wanted to open the safe so as to get change for a $5 bill."

"But you didn't have any $5 bill."

"I know that, judge. I expected to find one as soon as I got the safe open."—Texas Siftings.

Must Be Thick.

Customer—This wool is all right, but not thick enough. I want a pair of socks, sir, that will warm an icicle.

Clerk—But they are the heaviest made, sir. Why, they ought to be thick enough for any man.

Customer—Those socks are not for a man, young fellow; they are for my wife to put on an hour before she retires for the night.—Clothier and Furnisher.

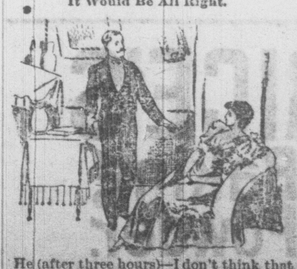
An Easy Argument.

"Mother," said Miss Hilda, "do you think Fritz ought to lounge in that handsome chair?"

"Certainly not, Fritz," said his mother reprovingly, "you might break it."

"If it's strong enough to hold Hilda and Mr. Leiper," argued Fritz as he slowly slid down, "it ought to be strong enough to hold a little boy like me!"—Flob.

It Would Be All Right.



He (after three hours)—I don't think that it is exactly proper for me to wear a sack coat.

She (glancing at the clock)—It will be in a few minutes.—Truth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

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A Reliable Household Remedy.
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The Best Waterproof Coat in the WORLD!
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine new POMMEL SLICKER, which is a perfect riding coat, and a coat if the Fish Brand is not on it. Write for Catalogue to A. J. TOWER CO., Boston, Mass.

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Dallas, Texas.
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are a formidable trio; yet the weak person frequently has to meet all of them at once. How can he overcome? The answer is, with our COMPOUND OXYGEN (and our only.) The countless demonstration of 23 years warrant this reply.
Our treatment is available for home use; neither need your occupation be interferred with. The value of these features is obvious. What about your need? A book of explanation and proof is yours to consider—if asked for now.
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THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED
By F. C. Thompson.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may rise or fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

WE are living under a democratic (?) administration.

It is natural for a fellow to kick at a man who points out his faults.

The English press generally comments favorable on Clevelands inaugural address.

The chaplain of the House at Austin continues to waste his time in praying for the present legislature.

Congress is reported to be dead. The next thing in order is to pass an appropriation bill so as to give it a decent burial.

THE proposition to appropriate $500 to paint a life size portrait of Governor Hogg does not meet with universal approval.

A bill was proposed yesterday in this state legislature to appropriate $500 for a life size oil painting of Gov. Hogg.

It is very probable that the presidential inaugurations of the future will be held in May. The fourth of March is rather cold for the people who attend.

On the 4th page of this issue can be found a clipping from the facile pen of J. W. Ownby, of Paris, Texas, which is a strong arraignment of Gov. Hogg's mob message.

Congressman Bailey has not turned the world upside-down while at Washington. He, however, got a bill through granting the right of way through the Territory and refused pay for one day's absence.

Barney Gibbs, of Dallas, has been interviewed on the president's message. He thinks that Cleveland is wedded to his eastern idols and that it will cause a rupture in the democratic party by the south and west organizing against the east.

The town of Sandgate, Kent county, England, was almost completely mined last Sunday by a peculiar disturbance of the earth beneath. It is said that the ground beneath the little city sank several feet. Houses fell and many large buildings were thrown out of plum.

The Seger Sentenal, a sparkling sheet owned and edited by F. T. Cooke at Seger Oklahoma is before us. Bro. Cook is a wide a-wake young man and if the community of Seger will give the paper encouragement he will make a paper that will be of untold benefit to that new country.

Pursuant to call of Chairman Baker, of the Hogg corstable democracy, a meeting was held in Austin the other day and resolutions adopted which recomended that only members of the recent Hogg followers were true democrats and only such should be appointed to federal positions.

Coffee Ridge Dots.

Editor Democrat.

We have had several sick horses on this ridge in the last few weeks and some of them died.

The Methodist preacher at Milligan School house has resigned.

Mrs. Smith, who was brutally assaulted by negro Sam Massie at Sherman, died here yesterday. It is said she never recovered from her injuries. BRAD.

Local Confederate Veterans.

McKINNEY, March 6, 1893.

Camp 109 United Confederate Veterans, met today at the court house, Commander T. M. Scott, presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The committee appointed at a former meeting, to audit the accounts of the adjutant, treasurer and committee, on ways and means, made their report, which was approved by the Camp, and the committee discharged.

The following named persons were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws and constitution of the camp, so as to make the same conform to the constitution of the United Confederate Veterans, towit: H. C. Mack, R. A, McLarry, W. M. Bagley and R. C. White.

The time of the next annual reunion of camp No. 109, which is to be at Farmersville. was changed to the 30 and 31st of August 1893.

The following persons, towit, Col. J. M. Pearson, Gov. J. W. Throckmorton, Col. R. D. Allison, W. M. Abernathy and H. C. Herndon, were appointed to report suitable resolutions in memoriam of our deceased Commander and comrade in arms, General Beauregard, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted by the camp:

Whereas: We have assembled on this sad occasion for the purpose of paying a last tribute of respect to the memory of a distinguished fellow citizen and former comrade in arms, General P. G. T. Beauregard, who has recently "crossed over the river," to join that band of immortals whose renowned achievements have thrown a halo of splendor around "The lost Cause."

Therefore, be it, Resolved. That the death of General Beauregard, closes one of the most brilliant and romantic chapters in the history of the struggle for southern independence.

Second: That in his departure the south has sustained the loss of a true, tried and gallant soldier, the whole country an exemplary and justly distinguished citizen, the United Confederate Veterans its most eminent and renowned member; and his family an irreparable misfortune.

Third: That the members of our camp wear the usual badge of mourning.

Fourth: That the Dallas News and the papers of Collin county, be requested to publish these resolutions in their columns.

J. M. PEARSON,
W. M. ABERNATHY,
J. W. THROCKMORTON,
R. D. ALLISON,
H. C. HERNDON,
Committee.

The camp, or as many members as can do so, will attend the state reunion at Houston, to be held on San Jacinto day (April 21st), and a committee was appointed to secure reduced rates of transportation, and a special car for camp No. 109. And it was further ordered that all ex confederates in Collin county, who desire to avail themselves of the reduced rates (not to exceed $5 for the round trip), to the said San Jacinto reunion at Houston, must furnish their names to H. C. Herndon by the 10th day of April next, in order to procure a special coach or coaches for the members of the camp. This must be done promptly. The auxilliary ex-confederates can have the benefit of reduced rates, if they have registered as such, and take action in reference to said excursion to Houston.

The following generol order was issued by commnader Scott.

Headquarters, Camp 109, U. C. V.

McKINNEY, March 6, 1893.

The following persons, will act as sergeants of this camp in their respective communities, determined by postoffices. Towit: McKinney and Vineland, R. A. Mclarry; Wylie, F. M Hughes; Melissa, P. H. Bateman; Gray Bill, G. W. Arrington; Copeville, J. Y. Owen; Weston, J. S. Helms; Valdasta, John Airheart, St. Paul and Parker, Ed. Nielon; Rock Hill, J. F. Abernathy; Fayburg, W. A. Montgomery; Celina, Tom New; Verona and Altoga, Jo,t Woodall; Nevada, G. J. Davie; Allen, J.S. Wilson; Pike and Nobility, W. B. Cole; Farmersville, Henry Rollins: Lucas and Engleman, Johnathan Cook; Lebanon, Hiram Pierce; Plano, W.S. Cummins; Merritt, A. J. Candler; Anna and Van Alstyne, C, H. Wysong; Rheas Mill, J. L. Davis; Blue Ridge, W. A. Mayes; Lavon, J. I. Webb; Millwood, J. S. Montgomery; Roland, Jake Bryant. Each sregeant is instructed to canvass the vincinity of his post office at once, and collect the 10 cents per capita, annual assessment made by the association of United Confederate Veterans, which is required by the constitution, to be paid in and forwarded to headquarters at New Orlens, by the first day of April, in order to maintain our membership, and the standing of the camp in said association. When seargents have collected said assesment of 10 cents since last April, they need not collect the same again; but each seargent should carefully revise his rolls and collect the 10 cents from as many who have not paid up, as possible; and strike from the rolls all who fail or refuse to pay the assessment: This is important, as our votes in the next annual reunion at Birmingham, to be held on the 21st of July, will depend upon the promptness with which the members of camp 109 respond to this call. The 10 cents per capita is used to pay the expenses of the association of U. C. V., and should be paid readily and cheerfully by each ex-confederate in the county. This is all the fee required of you in order to put you in the organization of United Confederate Veterans. Each and every seargeent is requested, and expected to attend to this at once, as delay will be hurtful to our camp.

T. M. SCOTT, Commander.
H. C. MACK, Adjutant.

The camp then ajourned, to meet subject to the call of the commander.

WOMBLE NOTES.

Editor Democrat.

Feb., 25, 1893.

With unbounded ecstacy and with unspeakable love for all mankind I grasp my pen this lovely morning to inform you and your many readers, that on last night was born unto this scribe and better half, a ten pound baby girl. Mother and baby doing well Father will pull through.

W. E. Farmer spoke at Verona last night to a well filled house. I am told it was the best speech ever heard by many of the spectators.

A. R. Womble has laid in quite a large stock of goods.

It looked strange to see seed cotton being hauled by so late in the season.

Mr. Frank Bybee has moved into town; also, Mr. G. Timms.

With sadness we chronicle the death of Mrs. Robt. Swindle, which occurred on last Sunday.

Mr. Amos Womble made a flying trip to Dallas this week.

The school at this place observed Arbor day with appropriate ceremonies. Nice trees and shrubbery were planted.

The teacher extends thanks to pupils for interest manifested on the occasion; also, to patrons for courtesies shown.

Mr. Littlejohn from near McKinney was visiting at Mrs. Grisham on last Sunday.

A dog, supposed to be mad, was killed, after having bitten the little child of Mr. James Nelson.

SCRIBENDI

Fresh Laurels From Viney Grove No 2.

VINEY GROVE No. 2, Mar. 8, 1893.

Editor Democrat.

Never having noticed anything in your columns from our vincinity, and feeling that it is worthy of a place in your valuable paper, I will endeavor to make a few notes from our neighborhood, most familiary known as Elliottown, but I am no writer, especially does my heart fail me in the attempt at a "piece for the paper," in such a well circulated and widely read sheet as the DEMOCRAT. I Hope though, that your readers will not read me with a critical eye.

We are situated midway between the thriving little towns of Altoga and Princeton.

The people have just completed a large school and church building combined.

School is now progressing nicely, with a very fair attendance, and everything, generally look as if they meant business

A debating society meets every Saturday night, with Messrs. Elliott, Tompkins and Sledge, as officers.

Mr. Eliott owns a saw and grist mill, also a gin and cotton press, where the good people around get lumber of any quantity and class wanted, fine meal, fine "turn out" in weight of cotton, and as nice and neatly put up bales as one would wish to see.

Owing to severe colds, chills ect., some of the pupils have been forced to be absent from school. George Millican, Tommy Aaron and Gus Cooper are on the sick list this week.

Mr. Lindsey, of Fayburg, was in our community prospecting several weeks ago, we would be glad to have Mr. Linsey move among us.

Miss Ann Williams is spending a few days with Mrs. Gip Lovelady of Stiff Chapels neighborhood, this week.

Mr. R.D. Tompkins and family, spent last Saturday and Sunday, with relatives west of McKinney.

Mr. N. B. Millican of Farmersville, made a flying visit to our neighborhood this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Lawson, of Altoga, spent Sunday with Mr. M. Arons family.

Madame Rumor, has it afloat that we are to have a wedding in our midst soon.

In a few years if the people continue to prosper and improve, they will have a most desirable neighborhood. Wishing to see the same harmony and enterprize all over the land. I will bid adieu, as I hsve a horror of the waste basket. A. B. C.

Longstreet Dots.

Editor Democrt:

LONGSTREET, Tex., March 2. Longstreet is situated seven miles east of McKinney on the Kennedy and Long Neck roads. It is surrounded by as rich land as the United States can afford. It is in every respect to be admired.

Mr. Wm. and A. O. Wallis have just completed their fine barn.

Mr. J. A. Feldpousch is talking of establishing a poultry yard here.

Messrs. M. T. Hardin, C. H. Kennedy, Wm. Wallis and J. A. Feldpousch are making preparations to take trip down to the gulf.

Our town is a People's party town. So you see we have things our way.

Success to your valuable paper. EM. TE. AYTCH.

A TOUCHING SCENE IN A COURT ROOM.

[CHICAGO HERALD.]

It is not often that anything but the rough
The unvarnished truth in advertising:
and seamy side of human nature is exposed in
The simplest words and lowest prices catch the best buyers.
a court of justice. Yesterday, in Judge Horton's
If you would profit by this, note prices carefully:
Chambers the kindly side was shown in
Men's Brogan Shoes 50c. pair, Ladies' Button Shoes 50 cts.
an unusual degree.
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes $1, and $1.25, worth $1.50.
The incident too place over an attempt by
Some one trying to undersell Murphy Perry & Co., of McKinney,
John Ritter to adopt the little daughter of
but it was the biggest failure you ever heard of.
Leah Benjaminowski some days ago. Leah
You can buy baby shoes of us at 25c. a pair.
is the poor Russian Jew who created a scene
Yard wide bleached 5c. yd, yd. wide Sea Island 5c. yd.
in the court room by clasping her child in her
Buckle Plow Shoes, 75 cts. a pair.
arms, refusing to part with it, and in a flood of
Good Oil-Grain Buckle Plow Shoes $1.00 a pair.
tears: rushing from the court house. Judge
Judge for yourselves, our prices beat the world.
Horton was so affected by the scene that he
Will sell good bed ticking at 7c, Good Feather Ticking 15c.
determined to investigate. He accordingly
Save big money by trading with Murphy, Perry & Co.
sent for a city detective, Louis Bock, and put
Wide Percals at 10c. a yard, Oil Red Calico at 5c. a yard.
him on the case. Bock found that the woman
Can buy 8 spools machine thread for 25c.
was a refugee from Russia. Her husband had
Good round thread Cotton Plaid at 5c. a yard.
been sent to the mines in Siberia, and had
Cotton Flannel at 5c. a yard, Huck Towels 5 c. each.
died there. Soon after coming here she married
Honey Comb Towels 5c. each.
a poor tin-smith who worked for $7 a week.
and Turkey Red Table Damask at 25c. a yard.
In the meantime Judge Horton had a visit-
Our Shoe Department is unusually attractive.
or, who was a wealthy and well known resident
Mens Genuine Dongola Shoes, Only, $1.50.
of Chicago. He had seen the story in the
Ladies Oxford Ties, only 50c.
papers and his sympathy was aroused.
Boys Knee Pants, 25, 50 and 75 c. and up.
"Judge," said he, "My cigars cost me $10 a
Nice line Boys Scarfs, only 10c.
week. I'll cut the expense down to $5, and
Mens' odd pants as low as $1, 1.25, 1.50 and up.
give a bond to give that poor woman the rest.
Men's fine Cassimere Suits from $10 to 20.
I couldn't sleep last night thinking about it.
Boy's Wool Hats at 10c; men's Wool hats at 40c.
Tell her to keep her child."
We sell all kinds of goods for Children very cheap.
The same day a letter was received from
Our buyer in New York says he has bought and
Mrs. J. H. Steiner, who is stopping at the
shipped us the prettiest stock Wool and Cotton dress goods
Victoria Hotel. She wrote the Judge that she
ever seen in McKinney. Call and see them,
would give the woman and her children a
36 inch Zinc Trunk for $3.50.
good home in the country.
Near McKinney, so she could buy cheap of Murphy, Perry & Co.
Yesterday morning Judge Horton had Detective
Over a car load of trunks just received, very cheap.
Bock bring Mrs. Benjaminowski and
Zinc Trunks from $1.75 up to 15.00.
her two children into his private rooms. An
Best line of Prints and Sateens in McKinney.
unusual scene was witnessed. When the poor
Want the best bargains they go to Murphy, Perry & Co.
woman was told that she need not give up her
Indigo Blue Prints 6c., Shirting Prints 5c.
child she fell on her knees, grasping the little
Black Satteen 10c. yd, Cotton China Silk 15c. a yard.
one in her arms and wept tears of joy. It proved
Our Chevoit Shirting as low as 8 1-3c. a yard.
too much for the Court and the Detective and their tears were mingled with
Fine Dress Goods which we sell cheaper than anybody.
those of the happy mother.

MORAL---Be careful and save every cent you can, that you may not have an experience like poor Mrs. Benjaminowski. Trade with Murphy, Perry & Co. if you want to save money on every article you buy. They are men of tried integrity and reliability, and you can depend on getting goods from them at prices named above. You are cordially invited to visit our store. Respectfully,

MURPHY, PERRY & CO.,
McKinney, - - - Texas.

☞ I BUY ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND PAY CASH OR TRADE. ☜

TO THE PUBLIC!

I take this method of notifying the public that I have purchased the grocery business of A. J. Krause. Having as my motto:

"Good Goods, Low Prices and Fair Dealings."

I can without any doubt present to the public one of the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCKS of any retail grocer in North Texas. From now until Jan. 1st, 1894, I will give my special attention to the

CASH TRADE

and when quality is considered, will NOT BE UNDERSOLD by any one. My close attention to the wants of the people and my extra facilities for buying goods place me on the "Ground Floor" and I positively assert that

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY GIVING ME A CALL.

I fully appreciate the large trade I have enjoyed for the last few weeks and can confidently promise the same fair treatment and bargains enjoyed by the public in the past. With many good wishes to you, one and all, I beg to remain,

Yours to Serve,

E. M. BOARD.

☞ I HANDLE THE LARGEST STOCK OF FANCY GOODS IN THE CITY. ☜

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

Something Neat, Something Nobby and Something Nice

IN

SPRING GOODS

AT

HARPER & RODERICK'S

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING PALACE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

See the Beautiful Soft Roll Cutaway Frocks, also our Spring Prince Alberts (for Value and Style) can't be equalled.
Boys' Suits with both knee and long pants.
Youths' clothing to suit the most fastidious.
Young mens' goods the latest and most approved styles.
Our Long Box Sacques, "Latest Fad."

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Soft, Stiff and Crush, Cow boy's Broad Roll, High Crown, Low Crown, Narrow brim Columbian, Dakotas and Alpines.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

The Celebrated Manhattan, Puffs and Megligee's, are accepted as authority by all correct dressers, Madras Laundered goods for business and comfort.

Wilson's Imported Neckwear Bell Shaped, 4-in hand, Ascotorias, Chintily, Parishian Silk bows and Windsors.

Odd pants of all kinds, styles and prices. Pants for "Slims" and pants for "Stouts."

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Hannon's French Kid and Patent leathers, (best made) Hannon's Kangaroo and Calf for ease and comport. Nelson's Shoes, all styles and prices, Crossett's Finest make ups, in Russetts, Kangaroo and Calf.

Our No. 1, $1.50 shoe, NONE SO GOOD. Latest Styles and Shapes.

CALL AND SEE US BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. Respectfully,

HARPER & RODERICK, Fashionable Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

West Side Square, McKinney, Texas.

City Election, Tuesday, April 4, 1893.

We are authorized to announce J. C. Coleman as a candidate for Alderman from Ward 3.

LOCAL NEWS.

New oil mill!

Artesian water?

Electric lights?

Paved streets?

Hitching racks?

Street car belt line?

Third ward school!

New Baptist church.

The mind reader fake was in the city this week.

Mr. G. B. Hill, of Wylie, is very sick.

Ed Runnion of Van Alstyne was in the city last Sunday.

John C. Coleman was on the sick list this week.

The sanctified meetings continue with unabated interest.

Dr. Will Bristol returned from the medical college this week.

Read the article, "a touching scene in a court room," in this issue.

Miss Willie Morris left this week for Sherman, where she will make her future home.

Lo! verily, verily, the early Sunday-school hat catcheth the nickle with a hole in it.

See announcement of John C Coleman as a candidate for alderman of Third ward.

The Baccus Bros., from Rowlett, were in the city Monday displaying a fine horse.

W. H. White, newsboy on the Central, was in the city this week taking a "lay off."

Mr. A. Lewis of Plano and a Mrs. Graves were married at the St. George Hotel last Sunday.

J. P. Crouch was called to Tennessee this week by telegram to attend the bedside of a sick father.

We are glad to note that the artesian well is progressing more rapidly this week. The hard rock has been passed.

THE DEMOCRAT is the friend of the people and the people are the friends of THE DEMOCRAT.

A visitor was heard to say that no city ever did a bigger business than McKinney last Monday.

Hoods Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all other fail. It has a record of successes unequalled by any other medicine.

The Collin County Alliance will meet with Sister Grove Alliance on the third Wednesday in April next, about ten miles east of McKinney.

☞Nickel—store—Nickel.

Hon. J. R. Gough came up to McKinney from Austin last Sunday and returned Monday.

A large crowd attended the annual horse show at Plano last Saturday.

Mr. George Murphy, of Sherman, visited relatives and friends in McKinney last Sunday.

Thomas Dies and Sam Welch attended the K. of P. meeting at Farmersville last Friday night.

Dr. T. C. Reedy of Bonham will be at the City Hotel on Monday and Tuesday 20th and 21st of march 1893.

Tom Hugely who lives west of Allen had $65 in cash and some notes stolen from a trunk last monday.

Steve Melton and lady of Montague county visited relatives near Allen this week.

Horse swapping, racing, displaying fine stock and the biggest crowd this side of the circus, last Monday.

John Greenwood, of Rhea's Mill, returned from a visit to Bowling Green, Mo., where he purchased some fine stock.

We are glad to state that West Morris, who lives east of McKinney, is recovering from the effects of a broken leg received a short time ago.

Clarence Rucker, formerly of Altoga, now of Hunt county, was in the city to-day. He reports Mrs. Rucker, who has been sick so long, no better.

Mrs. Mattie Smith died at the home of Mr. Odell east of McKinney last Monday. Mrs. Smith was the victim of a brutal assault from Sam Massey, a negro, in Grayson county a few months ago. It is thought that she never recovered from the injuries.

W. B. Maydwell, the well known engineer on Sherman, Shreveport and Sonthern railway between McKinney and Jefferson was in Greenville yesterday shaking hands with numerous old friends. Mr. Maydwell has recently removed with his family to McKinney from Jefferson—Greenville Herald.

Last Wednesday week the remains of Jno. S. Stewart was interred in the Horn cemetery north-west of McKinney. The deceased was murdered by Joe Holder in Cook county. He leaves a wife and three children.

A general bereavement was depicted on every countenance last Saturday morning when the thermometer registered the sooner garden plants at eight degrees below freezing.

A. T. Wilson & Co. celebrated their 86th first Monday in the restaurant business last Monday by serving the biggest dinner to the greatest number ever furnished in McKinney in one day.

A man by the name of Payne was convicted of insanity yesterday. While at the depot yesterday evening late under guard of officers, awaiting arrival of the south bound train, he broke loose, kicked a stove over and tried to get under a train. He was recaptured with much struggling and landed in jail.

Elder J. J. Lockhart has notified his congregation that they had perhaps better look out for an other pastor. That he expects to be appointed consul to Jerusalem by Cleveland and if he should receive the appointment will vacate his charge.—Greenville Headlight.

The third ward citizens held an enthuseastic massmeeting last Monday night. Finance committee made a favorable report. The committee was retained and authorized to purchase a site for a school building. H. A. McDonald was added to finance committee. J. W. Higgins, G. H. Dowlin and H. A. McDonald were appointed to examine the Baptist church building.

The tremendous throng of people and great rush of business in McKinney last Monday is all due to the effort of the democrat. Thousands of predestrians crowded the side walks, wagons laden with produce, buggies, carts and carriages loaded with people, wended their way through the dense mass of jostling, rushing busy humanity. Business houses were filled to their utmost capacity; while clerks and salesmen were taxed to their greatest energy to wait on customers. All this is due to the efforts of the democrat, and we do not propose to tire in our energy nor flag in interest until this shall be an every day occurrence in McKinney, every vacant lot in McKinney contains a good substantial building, every hill top in Collin county the site of a good farm home, everybody have 40 acres of land, a good mule and plenty of money.

Clarence Shuman can make your old machine run like a new one. Satisfaction garenteed or money refunded, also repair your organs.

☞Hawaii will be annexed but McKinney has already a cheap cash grocery house annexed. T. H. Jones proprietor west of Foote house.

☞Try a nip of Howard & Williams old Nelson and Lincoln county whiskey.

☞Over 10,000 rolls wall paper of latest designs and specialties, just received at City Drug Store.

☞Go to Doc Turner's tonsorial parlor south of Collin County bank and get a shave, shampoo and a hair cut. Terms cash.

☞Nale & Dies sells complete house-keeping outfits cheaper than all others.

Gov. Hogg issued a special message yesterday in which the H. & T. C. Railway is charged with using the road for public plunder instead of for the public good.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the Texas legislature making it impossible for a man to vote unless his poll tax is paid six months in advance.

If you have tried others,
And got tired of foolin',
And want your watch fixed right,
Just take it over to Dulin,
Seay & Webster's book store,
East Side.

Notice.

We have sold our entire mercantile business to Mr. J. P. Nenney, for the express purpose of settling up our old business. All parties, now indebted to us, will please call on us at once, at our old office, with Mr. J. P. Nenney, and make settlement. We heartily commend our successor to our former patrons.

J. S. & S. D. HEARD.

FLURRY IN M'KINNEY.

Musical Professor Held on the Charge of Abducting a Child.

There was something of a flurry last Saturday night over the reported arrest of Prof. S. A. Jones, charged with the abduction of little 5 year-old Myrtie Holley, daughter of W. C. Holley, a restaurant keeper in the west part of McKinney.

Prof. Jones is a singing teacher living a few miles north-west of McKinney. Just after dark he went to Warden's livery stable and got his horse and cart, drove north-west of the square, hitched and proceeded to Mr. Holley's restaurant. While Jones was playing with the little girl, Holley stepped out. On his return he was informed by Mrs. Holley that Jones had carried Myrtie up the walk leading west from the restaurant Holley quickly pursued and Jones was found in the cart with the little girl. The father grasped his daughter and returned to his place of business. Jones returned to the restaurant and was met by the enraged father, who knocked him down and was repeating the blows when Policeman Warden rescued Jones and hurried him off to the calaboose. Only a short time had elapsed when squads of men were on all sides whispering threats of mob violence against Jones. The prisoner was then hastily transferred to the county jail and officers notified of the expected attack. The excitement abated, however.

On examination it was found that the left leg of Jones was broken at the ankle. The prisoner was released last Monday when he was hauled out home.

☞Baby Carriages, a full line at Nale & Dies.

Upper Rowlett Notes.

Corn planting time has come.

John Davis visited at Mr. Wm. Duncan's Sunday.

W. B. Carter and Jasper Hand went out for a hunt near Little Elm last week.

Jim Parker was looking after his interests "on the hill" last Lord's day.

On account of the heavy mail he looks after, Bob Davis is talking of asking for a post-office in our midst.

Mrs. M. J. Davis and her business manager, W. T. Hale, have over one hundred head of hogs. They are doing very nicely and the owners expect a handsome profit from their sale.

Joe Taylor and Henry Herndon contemplate attending Mahan's business college this spring. They are good boys and deserve success.

Our Institute was quite a success. Although the number of teachers in attendance was small, the house was crowded with pupils and patrons, all of whom thoroughly enjoyed the discussion of the topics brought before the meeting. The patrons assisted in the discussions, W. T. Hale and R. T. Quisenberry especially distinguishing themselves by "turning themselves loose" as if they were teachers. The children sang several songs and all seemed to enjoy the day. We believe that such meetings are most beneficial, and that they should be held in every district in the county. In them, teachers, patrons and pupils meet, exchange ideas, and patrons may be urged to more heartily co-operate with teachers. A better understanding between patrons and teachers and a more lively interest in school work would be the certain results. PACER.

☞J. P. Nenney, successor to J. S. & S. D. Heard, will be found at their old place of business, with a full line of all kinds of harness, bridles and saddles of his own manufacture; also, buggies, carriages and carts; columbus and other reliable makes. Shutler and Studebaker wagons, best on the market. Eagle turn and shovel plows, cultivators, corn and cotton planters. The only genuine Glidden barbed wire, on the market. And the best Licened wire also. All the above, on purpose to meet any competition that may be offered, and the public generally, are invited to give me a call before purchasing.

J. P. NENNEY.

Strayed.

Strayed from my place about five miles north of McKinney Texas, one bay horse fully 15 hands high, seven years old and branded thus: O on one shoulder. Slightly lame in right hind food. Five dollars reward is offered for knowledge of his whereabouts or return. THOMAS GIBSON, Vineland, Tex.

Lebanon Items.

Editor Democrat.

LEBANON, Tex., March 6.—Lebanon is a small place, but she is improving fast.

Farmers are very busy sowing oats and preparing to plant corn.

Wheat in this section looks fine and promises a large yield.

There will be a large cotton crop planted this year.

Esq. Courtney has returned from Oklahoma.

Mr. J. H. Wiley and wife visited here this week.

Mr. Hiram Pearce is having his residence painted.

L. B. Watson, from Denton county, is visiting J. H. Watson this week.

RECKLESS.

☞Go west of the Foote house and inquire for Thomas Henry Jones the cash groceryman.

☞Wilcox & Rogers, headquarters for seed potatoes, onion sets and garden seeds.

☞The Leader is The Stove which have improvements over all other cook stoves. See them at Nale & Dies.

☞The Methushek is O. K.

☞Kindell & McWhirter have a splendid stock of staple and fancy groceries for you to select from at the most reasonable prices.

☞Groceryman T. H. Jones.

☞Fine wines, liquors and cigars at Howard & William's.

☞The Packard is the best.

☞Pay cash and get the best fresh and cheapest groceries at T. H. Jones west of Foote house.

☞Highest market price, cash or trade, paid for country produce. WILCOX & ROGERS.

☞The good old Nelson pure Lincoln county whiskey at Howard and William.

☞T. H. Jones groceryman.

☞The Nickel store received a big lot of goods this week.

☞The Waterloo is all right.

☞For Rocking Chairs or any other kind see Nale & Dies.

☞Spring house cleaning is here. All contemplating painting or papering will save money by seeing our stock of wall paper and paints before buying. City Drug Store.

☞Rush for the Nickel store for the best goods at the lowest figures.

☞Mathushek, Mathushek, the most reliable and best constructed Piano ever sold in North Texas, at M. B. Rexrode's, south Collin county bank.

☞Tinware, Glassware and all notions at the Nickel store.

☞The new year brings new Goods at the Nickel store.

Captured, Captured!

The Finest Line of Spring Dress Goods, Gents Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats ever brought to McKinney. Our Mr. Barkley has been in the Eastern Markets for the past thirty days and has completed each and every department to its fullness, and we will, as heretofore, sell them

Cheap for Cash.

Ladies, come at once and purchase your nicest suit for spring. We ask you, one and all, to call and we will gladly show you through our stock.

BARKLEY, HARRIS & RHEA

South East Cor. Square.

☞The New York early red cut-rose potatoe, for sale by WILCOX & ROGERS.

☞Nale & Dies sells furniture. Please don't forget it.

☞We can save you money on paints and wall paper at City Drug Store.

Have your machine and organs repaired by Clarence Shuman. The practical sewing machine repairer.

☞Packard, Packard, Packard, the best organ on the market, at M. B. Rexrode's.

☞Nale & Dies sells tinware cheaper than any body.

☞For pure drugs, medicines, whiskies and wines, paints, oils and wall paper at lower prices than ever known call at City Drug Store.

☞See the Mathushek.

☞When you want to sell or trade second hand goods go to Second Hand store opposite Fitzhugh's Livery Stable.

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith of McKinney, the principal witness in the Sam Massey case, is dead. She is said to have died of injuries inflicted by Massey, two of her ribs having been broken by him. Thus we see the iniquitous results of needless delays in trying and punishing criminals. Many a case as heinous even as that of Sam Massey has been continued from term to term until all the witnesses died off and left the criminal to go free. In some instances the state has enlarged the criminal and given him time to murder or procure to be murdered all the dangerous witnesses and thus to work out his own liberty.—Dallas News.

CURES RISING ∴ BREAST ∴

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering. MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Augusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise. MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

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The leading paper of Collin County

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J H Wofford, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. ———— superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m., Rev. G. A. Russell pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

METHODIST.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m., Rev. Fladger pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

CHRISTIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder ———— pastor. Sunday school every Sabbath to 9:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m and 7:45 p. m., Rev. Sims pastor. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. C. Perry, superintendent

Calendar of District, County and Commissioners Court of Collin County.

DISTRICT COURT: Hon. T. J. Brown, Judge.
Court convenes 1st Mondays in January and June of each year.
COUNTY COURT: M. G. Abernathy, Judge.
Court convenes for civil, criminial and probate business. 1st Monday in March; 3rd Monday in May; 4th Monday in July; 2nd Monday in Oct. and 2nd Monday in December of each year.
COMMISSIONERS COURT: Convenes 2nd Mondays in February, May, August and November of each year.

County Officials.

M. G. Abernathy,	County Judge.
T. F. Mangum,	County Attorney.
J. W. Waddill,	County Clerk
J. L. Moulden,	Sheriff.
John W. McKinney,	Tax Collector.
R. S. Chandler,	Tax Assessor.
W. H. Taylor,	County Treasurer.
S P. Clardy,	County Surveyor.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. A. CALDWELL, Physician & Surgeon,

Office up stairs over the old Board stand, South side Square, residence South-east McKinney, on Wilcox street McKinney, Texas.

I. E. WEBB, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. McKinney, Tex., Office over Collin County Bank.

Residence West Louisiana Street North of Public school building.

DR. J. C. N. SMITH Resident Dentist.

☞Price as low as first-class work can be done. Teeth extracted without pain. Office in Johnson Block.

A. T. BRYANT, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MCKINNEY, TEXAS.

Office over Shain's grocery store, on the West side of the Square. Can be found there day and night.

H. L. Pearson, Dental Surgeon,

Office north side square, over Aron's store. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide gas.

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A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

ANNALS OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

A Brief History of Our National Campaigns.

[BY E. C. FORBES.]

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

The revolt in the republican party against corruption, having failed of results, the avaricious hordes of office holders gave themselve over to a symstem of political debauchery, never before known in American history. Mr. Hepburn a republican congressman from Iowa, afterward said that so corrupt had national politics become during Grant's administration, that a buzzard flying over Washington, would have been nausiated thereby.

These conditions brought about a reaction, which resulted in the election of a democratic majority in congress in 1874, and Samuel J. Randall, of Pensylvania, was elected speaker.

The financial policy of the government, had aroused considerable uneasiness, among close observers of political events.

The "exception clause," in the "greenback act." The "national bank act." The "funding act," and other financial measures, gave evidence of a deliberate plan of legislation in the interest of the bond holders, and the money power. While the republican party was in power, and had the making and unmaking of laws in its own hands, it was not wholly to blame for these measures. Many leading republicans opposed this course, and could have prevented nearly all these vicious laws, had they been supported by the united vote of the democrats. But on the contrary many democrats voted with the republican monopolists, thus becoming implicated in fostering these vicious laws on the people. The friends of popular rights and paper money were not slow to see this, and many of them maintained that the organization of a new party, was the only hope for the people. With his object in view a national convention of paper money advocates was held in 1876, and a national party organized, under the name of "greenback party." Their platform viewed the financial question as the paramount issue, and favored the payment of the national debt by issuing legal tender paper money and paying off the bonds. They named as their candidates for president and vice president, Peter Cooper, of New York, and Samuel F. Cary. The leaders of the movement however, were soon aware of the herculean task, of arousing the people to an understanding of these questions, and their voices were soon drowned in the din of battle between the two spoils-hunting parties.

The republicans, held their national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in June. The leading candidates before the convention, were James G. Blaine, R. B. Hayes, Benjamin H. Bristow and Oliver P. Morton. After a spirited contest, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was nominated on the seventh ballot. William A. Wheeler, of New York was nominated for vice president. The platform endorsed Grant's administration, and favored a protective tariff, but ignored the financial issue.

The national democratic convention met in St. Louis, a few weeks later. The leading candidates for the nomination, were, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, the candidate of the Wall street money power element, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, the candidate of the more liberal element, or financial reform faction. The democratic party had thus arrived at the point where it must choose between two different lines of policy, one in the interest of the popular masses, and the other in the interest of the eastern money mongers, and they chose the latter course. Tilden was nominated on a hard money platform, while Hendricks was given the second place, in order to quiet the dissatisfaction engendered by Tilden's nomination. The platform severely condemned the policy of the administration toward the south and demanded the withdrawal of the troops from that section, and the restoration of the civil instead of military rule.

Another party was launched into the sea of politics, during this campaign, under the name of the prohibition party, whose principles were the antagonism to the liquor traffic. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was their candidate for president, but they did not develop much strength.

The campaign was a most bitter one, and finally centered itself upon the issues, growing out of the civil war; and all other questions were lost sight of. Grant's policy had evidently became quite distastful to many people who had formerly supported the republican party, and long before the election, many of them foresaw the defeat of their party at the polls.

The result was a decided victory for the democrats at the polls. The states electing Tilden electors, was as follows.

Alabama 10, Arkansas 6, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Florida 4, Georgia 11, Indiana 15, Kentucky 12, Louisiana 8, Maryland 8, Mississippi 8, Missouri 15, New Jersey 9, New York 35, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 7, Tennessee 12, Texas 8, Virginia 11, West Virginla 5. Total 203.

Hayes carried the following states: California 6, Colorado 3, Illinois 21, Iowa 11, Kansas 5, Maine 7, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 11, Minnesota 5, Nebraska 3, Nevada 3, New Hampshire 5, Ohio 22, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 29, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 5, Wisconsin 10. Total 166.

The popular vote was:

Tilden	4,284,885.
Hayes	4,033,950.
Cooper	81,740.
Smith	9,521.

The democrats again secured a majority in the lower house of congress.

But the expressed will of the people was to be set aside, for the first time in America, by a piece of the most damnable, political, jugglery ever known, and for purposes best known to its perpetrators. In the states of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, false returns were made out by the carpet-bag governments, in these states, and certificates of election were issued by them, to the Hayes electors, and forwarded to Washington. In view of this dispute, a bill was introduced in congress authorizing the appointment of a joint electoral commission, to be composed of five senators, five representatives and five judges of the supreme court Some of the ablest statesmen in congress, opposed the bill as unconstitutional, an das setting a dangerous precedent. Its leading opponents being James G. Blaine, a republican, in the senate, and J. Y. Brown, of Kentucky a democrat, in the house. After a thorough discussion, however, the bill was passed, and the commission was appointed. It was generally understood that the commission should be composed of seven republicans, seven democrats, and one independent, (Judge David Davis of Illinois).

But well meaning democrats, who had been led to support the measure with this understanding, were soon convinced that they had been entrapped by their wily opponents. Judge Davis was suddenly siezed with the ambition to become a U. S. senator, and resigned his place on the supreme bench for that purpose, thus becoming ineligible to serve on the electoral commission, and Judge Bradly, a republican was selcted in his place, making the commission stand, eight republicans, and seven democrats. The commission was duly organized as above stated, and proceeded to investigate the question in dispute. Taking up each state in its order, and making its decisions by a strict party vote. They refused in each case, by a party vote, to go behind the fraudulent returning boards, in their investigations, and in their final decision giving the electoral vote of the three states to Hayes, nineteen votes in all, as to have thrown them out would have elected Tilden, or even giving him one vote of the nineteen in dispute, as he only lacked one vote of a majority as it was decided. The decision of the electoral commission gave Hayes 185 votes and Tilden 184.

The ill feeling engendered by these votes for a while was intense, and had governor Tilden, and the democratic leadership have posessed sufficient patriotism and courage the seating of Hayes would have been an impossibility, and the country would have been spared the shame of having had a president who was never elected to that office. There was almost as much indignation manifested among republicans as democrats, and many of them maintained that Governor Hayes could nevev consistenly accept the office under the circumstances.

But the silence of Mr. Tilden and the democratic leaders, soon caused a lull in the excitement, and Hayes was permitted to take his seat March 5th 1877, without disturbauce.

SNAP SHOTS.

[Dallas News.]

Do not leave your own field

It is actually getting so these days that it is exceedingly difficult to find even a genuine sham,

As a rule the person who strains at a gnat is the person who swallows a camel.

The baldheaded man is the only person who fully understands what the preacher means when he says: "The very hair of your head are numbered."

Do not wear your heart in your shoes.

The life of a frog must be exceedingly romantic. It is a continuous leap for life.

Man becomes dangerous as soon as he begins to drink his horns.

See that your rabbit foot is not a cat's paw.

When a woman hasn't words to say a thing she looks it.

There are two kinds of growlers. Man rushes one sort and the other rush man.

Half of the people are in politics and the other half have politics in them.

If you want to make your mark in the world don't learn to write.

Loving one's enemies is easier said than done. No animal does this.

Educating a man does not change his natural inclinations. Bear that fact in mind and you will not be so often astonished.

Prize fights never occur among a tribe of Indians. They are to much civilized for any such display of brute force.

Beat the Billion Record.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Fifty-third Congress will go into history as more than a billion-dollars Congress. The appropriation bills as they stand to-night in a nearly completed state shows that this Congress has appropriated $1,100,000,000. That is an increase of 10 per cent over the preceeding Congress which excited such terrific condemnation from the Democrats.

-How is- -Your Blood?-

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S.S.S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good. WILL C. BEATY, Yorkville, S. C.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S.S.S. cured me permanently. WALLACE MANN, Manville, I. T.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Music for Everybody.

M. B. Rexroat, one door south of Collin county bank handles the Mathushek Piano Packard, Waterloo and other makes of organs, which he will sell for cash or in installments on the most reasonable terms.

POSTMASTERS—Will please notify us of all DEMOCRATS which are not taken out of their office as we wish to straighten up our books. In cases where the subscribers have moved please give their post-office address, if possible.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

It Is Said to Be the Ablest Cleveland Ever Delivered.

The following is the president's address. He began to deliver it at 1:40 and consumed just 25 minutes:

My fellow citizens: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to your service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expressions of confidence and personal attachment which called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses, of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of this government. While every American citizen must contemplate with pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shock of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us constantly to watch for every symptom of insidious infidelity that threatens our national vigor.

The strong man who is in the confidence of sturdy health courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor may still have lurking near his vitals, unheeded, a disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to the heedlessness of those laws governing our national life which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and of nature.

Manifestly there is nothing more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to antagonize with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade.

At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences in opinion, we should free from intolerance or passion, and our judgment should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, as far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain the national credit or to avert financial disaster.

Closely related to an exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injury of maintaining protection for protection's sake enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism.

This is the bane of Republican institutions, and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to the pitiful calculation of sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place a dependence upon governmental favoritelsm. It stifles the spirit of the true American and stupifies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of patriotism ought to be learned and the better lesson taught, that while people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include a support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of the bounties and subsidies which burden the labor thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid the illadvised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to the challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure which overleaps the bounds of a grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at the beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow.

Toleration of this idea results in a waste of the public money by its servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme government waste of public money is a crime against its citizens, and contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is the plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditure shall be limited by public necessity, and this must be measured by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of our free institutions.

One mode of misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office instead of being rewards for partisan activity are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure fitness and competency in appointees to office and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for an elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods. The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices inconsistent with a fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy, nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually result from wholesale competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by the federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands equity before the law, which it guarantees every citizen to be justly and good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American fairness and manliness.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearence, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education to a self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shield from every influence or temptation that retards their advance.

A Great Many Children —have been cured of scrofula and other skin diseases—as well as thousands of grown people, by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Every disorder that can be reached through the blood, yields to its purifying qualities. Besides, it builds up *wholesome flesh* and strength; not merely *fat* like Cod liver oils. A scrofulous condition of the blood invites Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption. We're all exposed to the germs of consumption, grip, or malaria—yet only the weak ones suffer. When you're weak, tired out, and debilitated, or when pimples and blotches appear—heed the warning in time. The "Discovery" sets all the organs into healthy action—especially the liver, for that's the point of entrance for these germs, then if the blood is pure, they'll be thrown off. There's no risk. If it fails to benefit or cure in all cases of impure blood or inactive liver, your money is returned.

The people of the United States have decided that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to the political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not one of punishment, but of a rectification of wrong. If in lifting the burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unqual advantages long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident in our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds an acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficiency treasured up for all, we but insist upon the principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain, its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which the judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxpaying power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting abject dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate these elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for a redemption of the pledge which our party made and solicitude for a complete justification of the trust imposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent a consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if a failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to the constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of official power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience or restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the state and of the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear alone the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and counsel and co-operation of the wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all I know there is a supreme being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people and I know he will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid.

A Business Loss.

He—Even the undertaker was overcome with grief.
She—Was he a relative?
He—No, but the deceased was the only doctor in the town.—Life.

After Long Absence.

After an absence of 10 years Roy Page returned to his native village. He walked slowly by the brown house where he used to live. He scarcely recognized it now, for it had been painted red, and the two elms near the door had been cut down. Strangers were looking out of the windows. He called on his old friends one by one, impatient to receive their greeting.

The minister did not know him at first. Then he said; "What a change! You must have prospered. You look 10 years younger than when you went away, Roy."

He called on the grocer, who said solemnly: "I can hardly believe it is you. You must have suffered. You look 20 years older than when you left us, Roy."

He met in the street Farmer Hale, who did not stop. Roy cried, "I'm Roy, who lived with you all one summer!"

The farmer stared at him awhile and said: "Maybe you are, but you've changed a right good bit. You weigh 50 pounds more than when you lived here, Roy."

He called on the lawyer, who, after putting on his spectacles, said: "Yes, yes, I have a faint recollection of you. But how thin and lank you have grown!"

He saw hitched to a post in the street the old white horse which his family used to own, and which he had fed so often that at the sound of his footsteps the horse would neigh for the expected hay or oats. Roy went up to his old friend. The horse stepped back as from a stranger.

Roy, saddened by changes everywhere, suddenly met face to face a little old man, who at once grasped his hand warmly and said:

"Roy, old boy, how natural you look! You haven't changed a bit. I should have known you in China. The $5 you borrowed from me 10 years ago—would you have the kindness—could you oblige me now?"—Youth's Companion.

Always Sympathetic.

George Butler, canon of Winchester cathedral, was the son of Dr. Butler, head master of Harrow. The boy grew up to be a dignified and serious man, a power in philanthropy and the church, but that he had a demure sense of humor is shown by one anecdote of his earliest years.

Dr. Butler wore a fine suit of black, with knee breeches and cloth gaiters, and with his powdered hair was a figure calculated to move any schoolboy to admiration and awe. One morning little George watched him as he set out for school and observed that his father wore only one gaiter. When Dr. Butler returned, he said to the lad:

"You were here, George, when I went away this morning. Didn't you see that I had only one gaiter?"

"Yes, papa."

"Then, why didn't you tell me?"

"Because," answered George innocently, "I thought it would amuse the boys!"—Exchange.

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East Louisiana Street, McKINNEY, TEXAS.

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CANTON —ALL STEEL— COTTON and CORN PLANTER

The most complete Planter made. Constructed entirely of Steel, except handles. No breakage; will last for years. Power derived by a substantial TURNLING HOE. No chain to wear out and gather trash. POSITIVE FORCE FEED, planted from Cotton to Corn in a few minutes. It is the neatest, strongest, best finished and most practical Planter on the market and is FULLY GUARANTEED. Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Write us if he does not handle it. Full particulars in circular sent free to any address.

BEST OF ALL. The CANTON PLANTER has BREAK PIN ATTACHMENT adapting it to use in sections where other planters will not work.

We also manufacture Canton Chipper Plows, Veloxbest and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, and handle Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Superior Grain Drills, Scientific Grinding Mills, BAIN & COOPER WAGONS. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Way Ahead.

Little Douglas, though only 4 years old, has quite an idea of drawing and makes beautiful carts with four entire wheels visible, and 4-legged animals with a leg protruding from each corner, but engines and cars baffle him. He brought his slate to his father one day with this request:

"Dwaw a wailwoad twak with tars wunning on it."

His father did as he was asked and told Douglas to make a copy of it and show it to him. The little fellow puzzled over this for some time, and finally brought the slate back with his picture, consisting of two parallel lines only, made underneath his father's.

"Yes," said papa, "that's a very nice track, but where is the train?"

"W'y," said Douglas, "those twains is wacin, and mine's out of sight."—Harper's Bazar.

Promising Financial Scheme.

"Shadbolt, I've hit on a brilliant idea. All it needs is a little money to"——

"Haven't a cent about me, Dinguss."

"I'm not striking you for a loan this time, Shad. I simply want you to go in with me on the deal. The scheme is bound to make money. Can't help it."

"What is it you're up to now?"

"The Vanderbilts have rented a house on Michigan avenue for the summer. Did you know that?"

"Yes. What of it?"

"What of it? Can't you see? We'll rent a house right alongside or across the street, put up a sign, 'Boarders Wanted,' and the Vanderbilts will pay us $25,000 bonus for our lease."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PARIS HORROR.

Gov. Hogg's Message Eloquently Reviewed by One of the Governor's Supporters in the Recent Election.

By request we reproduce the following clipping from a letter in the Paris News. The author J. W. Owenby is a leading lawyer of Paris:

"The special proclamation of the governor of this state upon this unfortunate occurrance, we regard as the worst piece of literature ever written by any man in Texas about her people since it seems in its tone and unguraded language to give official sanction and coloring of approval to the idea prevailing abroad to a certain extent that we are a lawless people. In so far as this proclamation pertains to the city of Paris and Lamar county, to those who know us and have been with us and about us it affects little, but it would indicate to a stranger that we are a community of murderers who, at will, trample upon the written law without shame or remorse and that we are a people of savage desires and brutal propensities, who have not before our eyes the fear of law, human or divine. That proclamation would lead the stranger to believe that our county and city is the tended stronghold of ignorance and brutality and that we are the spawning ground of "murderers by practices shameful to humanity." That proclamation would indicate to the outside world that our city is an accursed spot over which hangs a dark and foreboding cloud of evil purposes and wicked tendencies, forever shutting out the bright sunlight of intelligence, religion and humanity. That proclamation would advertise us to the world as the place where the beautiful flowers of religious liberty, when blooming everywhere else along the path way of the 19th century, here, have been choked by the rank weed and thistle of man's inhumanity to man, and that we are filled with a social and moral leprosy from which all the world should flee as from the black wing of the southern scourge. In reply to this we proclaim that while we burned Henry Smith to the stake for the worst crime recorded in the annals of time, that in the honesty of our manhood and the purity of our womanhood, in social refinements and domestic virtues, in the accomplishments of our homes and the intelligence of our firesides, in business life and in religious devotion, in obedience to law and love of country, in the beauty and goodness of our women and children, we are the equal and peer of any people that live beneath the march of the sun on God Almighty's footstool. The honesty and frugality of our people and their business capacity and thrift impeach the governor's proclamation. Our magnificent schools crowded with the intelligent and happy children, and our beautiful churches reflecting back the rising and setting sun from their lofty spires impeach the governor's proclamation. The music of our church bell's happy chimes each returning Sabbath and our streets crowded each Sunday with young and old on their way to the houses of worship impeach his proclamation. The intelligence of our people and the refinement of our homes impeach his proclamation. The enforcement of our laws in the past and the punishment of crime impeach his proclamation. Our purpose in this lesson of fire and flame, this specimen of human sacrifice, was to hoist high upon the brow of the 19th century an object lesson that should be an everlasting warning to this and coming generations that the persons of our women and children must remain sacred from the foul touch of the rapist.

To inscribe high upon the horizon of this age and this generation a flaming warning that should remain a terrible lesson to this generation like a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night as immutable and unmistakable as the writings of divinity upon the tablets of stone. And for this we are being maligned by the north and east, our purpose distorted and our motives misconstrued, and James S. Hogg, Governor of Texas, joins in the denunciation."

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